

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claim 1. (Currently Amended) Method for selective separation by density of each constituent of a mix of organic synthetic materials to be reused by recycling, stable within a precision level of  $\pm 0.0005$  about a density level  $d_s$  chosen as the density separation threshold equal to at least 1, and comprising separating them by density difference, in an aqueous suspension of an appropriate quantity of powder particles dispersed in a sufficient quantity to create the density level  $d_s$  chosen as the separation threshold of at least one of the constituents of the mix of synthetic organic materials to be selectively separated, wherein the separative suspension is formed from:

- a) solid powder particles with a size grading cutoff not more than ~~30  $\mu\text{m}$~~  5  $\mu\text{m}$ , these solid powder particles thus sized being dispersed in the aqueous phase in a sufficient quantity to reach the chosen density threshold  $d_s$ ,
- b) a water soluble stabiliser to stabilise the rheological and invariance characteristics of the density  $d_s$  with a precision of said density  $d_s$  of the suspension of solid powder particles equal to  $\pm 0.0005$ .

Claim 2. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein the ~~solid powder particles have a size grading cut-off not more than 20  $\mu\text{m}$  median diameter between 1  $\mu\text{m}$  and 0.005  $\mu\text{m}$ , these solid powder particles thus sized being dispersed in the aqueous phase in a sufficient quantity to create the chosen density threshold  $d_s$ .~~

Claim 3. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the powder particles are of natural origin and are at least one of clays, belonging to families consisting of the group composed of kaolinites, comprising kaolinite, dickite, halloysite, disordered kaolinites, serpentines, the micas group and particularly muscovite, biotite, paragonite, pyrophyllite and talc, illites and glauconite, the montmorillonites group, stevensite, saponite, hectorite; the chlorites group; the vermiculites group; the interstratified clays group for which the unit structure is a combination of the previous groups; the fibrous clays group, sepiolite; the group consisting of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, dolomite, dehydrated calcium sulphate, barium sulphate, talc, alumina, silica, titanium dioxide, zirconia, taken alone or mixed.

Claim 4. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the powder particles are of synthetic origin and are selected from the group consisting of glass powders, precipitated calcium carbonate, and metallic powders, taken alone or mixed.

Claim 5. (Cancelled)

Claim 6. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the water soluble agent for stabilisation of rheological characteristics and to maintain the apparent density  $d_s$  of the suspension of solid powder particles, is selected from phosphates and polyphosphates, alkylphosphate esters, alkylphosphonate, alkylsulfate, alkylsulfonate esters, lignin, lignosulfonates in the form of calcium, sodium, iron, chromium, iron and chromium salts, copolymers of maleic anhydride and sulfonic styrene acid, substituted, neutralised, esterified or non-esterified copolymers of methylacrylamide and (methyl) acrylic acid, copolymers of sulfonic methylacrylamido-alkyl acid and (methyl) acrylamide acid, water soluble polymers of acrylic acid used in acid form of possibly wholly or partly neutralised by alkaline and/or alkali earth agents, by amines salified by single-valent and/or polyvalent ions, and/or esterified, or by water soluble acrylic copolymers with phosphated, phosphonated, sulphated or sulfonated functions.

Claim 7. (Cancelled)

Claim 8. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 32, wherein, in Z, the non-free acid functions are occupied by a cation, an ammonium group, an amine, a  $C_1$  to  $C_3$  alkyl, an optionally substituted  $C_3$  to  $C_6$  aryl, an alkylaryl, a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  ester, or a substituted amide.

Claim 9. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 8, wherein the total value of  $n+p+q$ ,  $n=0$ , when  $q>0$  and  $q=0$  when  $n>0$ .

Claim 10. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 8, wherein, in  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , the alcohol esterifying the carboxylic function is a  $C_1$  to  $C_4$  alcohol.

Claim 11. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 9, wherein  $R_3$  is a  $C_1$  to  $C_4$  alkyl radical.

Claim 12. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 8, wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> alkyl radical.

Claim 13. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 8, wherein, in R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>, the alcohol esterifying the carboxylic function is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> alcohol.

Claim 14. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 8, wherein R<sub>7</sub> is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>4</sub> alkyl radical.

Claim 15. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 8, wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>10</sub> are a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>3</sub> ester.

Claim 16. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 32, wherein R<sub>9</sub> and R<sub>10</sub> are a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>3</sub> alkyl.

Claim 17. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 32, wherein R<sub>12</sub> is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>5</sub> ester.

Claim 18. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 32, wherein R<sub>12</sub> is a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>3</sub> alkyl.

Claim 19. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 32, wherein the molecular mass M<sub>w</sub> of water soluble acrylic copolymers forming the stabilisation agent is between 5,000 and 100,000.

Claim 20. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 32, wherein the water soluble acrylic copolymers forming the stabilisation agent are at least partially neutralised, using a neutralisation agent selected from the group consisting of sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, a primary amine, a secondary amine, a tertiary amine, an aliphatic amine, and a cyclic amine.

Claim 21. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the quantity by weight of the water soluble stabilisation agent is expressed as the dry weight of said agent as a percentage of the dry weight of powder particles put in suspension, and is between 0.02% and 5% dry weight based on the dry weight of the powder particles.

Claim 22. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the aqueous phase has a conductivity of not more than 50 ms.

Claim 23. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein said method is carried out in at least one hydraulic separator.

Claim 24. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 23, wherein, when said method is carried out in a single hydraulic separator, the chosen density  $d_s$  varies:

- in increasing order, by controlled addition of the defined powder particles and the water soluble stabilisation agent in the suspension present in the said hydraulic separator, until the new chosen threshold density  $d_s$  is obtained,
- in decreasing order, by adding water until obtaining the new chosen threshold density  $d_s$ .

Claim 25. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 24, wherein the density of the separative stable suspension is varied, to increase it or to decrease it, while maintaining mechanical stirring of the dense aqueous medium being corrected and/or while recirculating the dense medium by drawing off from the bottom of the hydraulic separator and reinjection at the top of said separator.

Claim 26. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 23, wherein if said method is performed in several hydraulic separators, the various separators are placed one after the other, using a cascade system operating with stable suspensions each having a precise density threshold  $d_s$ , in an increasing or decreasing order of the densities.

Claim 27. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 23 wherein the threshold density  $d_s$  of the precise aqueous separative suspension is continuously controlled by appropriate measurement means and is corrected as soon as a drift is detected.

Claim 28. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 27, wherein the density of the dense medium contained in each hydraulic separator is controlled using two solenoid valves each opening onto two circuits connected to two reservoirs, one of the reservoirs containing a

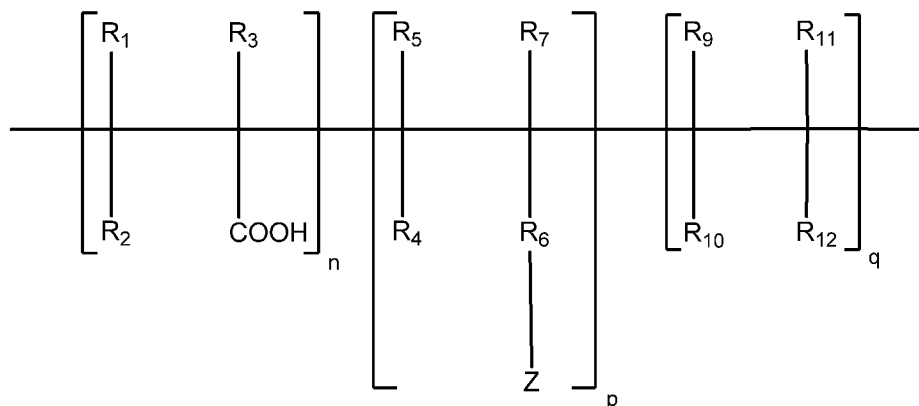
concentrated mother suspension of powder particles, stabilised with a water soluble stabilisation agent so that a determined quantity of a mother suspension can be added to make an upward correction to any downward drift in the density of the dense precise separation medium, the other tank containing water so that a determined quantity of water can be added to make a downward correction to any upward drift in the density of the dense precise separation medium.

Claim 29. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 28, wherein the density of the dense medium in each hydraulic separator is measured continuously by appropriate measurement instruments that trigger opening of one of the solenoid valves and then close it when the threshold density  $d_s$  is reached.

Claim 30. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 23, wherein each suspension may be recirculated in each hydraulic separator by drawing off said suspension at the bottom of said separator and reinjecting it into the upper part.

Claim 31. (Previously Presented) A method of claim 1, wherein said method is for selectively separating mixed polymer materials.

Claim 32. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim 6, wherein the water soluble agent is chosen from among water soluble acrylic copolymers satisfying the general formula:



wherein:

- Z is a phosphate, phosphonate, sulphate, sulfonate with at least one free acid function;
- n is between 0 and 95;
- p is between 95 and 5;

q is between 0 and 95;

wherein the total value of  $n+p+q$  is equal to 100;

$R_1$  and  $R_2$  are hydrogen simultaneously, or one is hydrogen while the other is a carboxylic acid, optionally esterified by a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alcohol;

$R_3$  is hydrogen or a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alkyl radical;

$R_4$  and  $R_5$  are simultaneously or separately hydrogen, a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alkyl radical, a substituted or non-substituted aryl, or a carboxylic acid, optionally esterified by a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alcohol;

$R_6$  is:

an alkylene with formula  $(CH_2)_r$ , wherein  $r$  is 1 to 12,

an oxide or polyoxide of alkylene with formula  $(R_8O)_s$ , wherein  $R_8$  is a  $C_1$  to  $C_4$  alkylene and  $s$  is 1 to 30, or

a combination of  $(CH_2)_r$  and  $(R_8O)_s$ ;

$R_7$  is hydrogen or a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alkyl radical;

when  $n = 0$ , one of  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  are hydrogen and the other is a carboxylic group, and

when  $n \neq 0$ ,  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  are simultaneously hydrogen, or one is hydrogen and the other is a carboxylic group, a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  ester, a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alkyl, a  $C_5$  or  $C_6$  aryl, or an alkylaryl;

$R_{11}$  is hydrogen, a carboxylic group, a  $C_1$  to  $C_3$  alkyl, or a halogen;

$R_{12}$  is a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  ester, a substituted or non-substituted amide, a  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  alkyl,  $C_5$  or  $C_6$  aryl, an alkylaryl, a halogen, a carboxylic group or an alkyl or aryl phosphated, phosphonated, sulphated, sulfonated group.